

land sales for 1889, 1890, and 1891 was \$1,910,769; in 1891, it was \$1,973,540; for 1888 it was only \$1,557,300, and in 1887 it was \$1,477,485. As already stated the average revenue, including land sales, for the five years ending 1886, was \$1,201,207. As compared with this revenue, excluding land sales, for 1891, which was the year of terrible depression, was \$1,973,540, which shows an increase over the average, including land sales, for the five years ending 1886 of more than 50 per cent. So much for the past and present. As regards the coming year I should state in the first instance that the revenue, which has been put at \$1,906,395, has been estimated with great caution in view of the fact that we are about to contract a loan. It was obviously my duty in the face of that fact to be very careful that my estimate of revenue should be moderate, cautious, and practically certain of realisation. I have very carefully considered the estimate, and I shall be disappointed if it is not exceeded. But moderate as it is, it is the estimate of revenue, and a surplus over the estimated ordinary expenditure, but observed, is much larger than that of any previous year. As I stated when moving the first reading of the Bill, the Supply Bill for 1893 provides for loss on exchange the sum of \$77,651 in excess of the provision made in the Supply Bill for 1892. It also includes an entirely new item of \$40,000 to meet charges in connection with the proposed loan, a larger provision for civil pensions by \$4,400, and a new provision for Hospital expenses by \$7,400. And yet the estimate of revenue shows a surplus over expenditure which there is every reason to hope may be more than realised. Really, sir, I can see no ground for alarm and foreboding, but rather ground for satisfaction. But, say the unofficial members, the Colony must be in a bad way because your Excellency has said a loan is necessary. Certainly a loan is necessary, but does it follow that the Colony is in a bad way financially? Not at all. For what purpose is the loan required? Not for our ordinary expenditure, but expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. I should like to know in what country in the world it is found possible to construct extraordinary public works of the great magnitude of those now in progress in Hongkong out of current revenue. Has it been found possible hitherto in Hongkong itself? Certainly not. It has been found possible to bring them to their present point only by utilising the balances accruing from our previous loan. In the fact that we are about to contract a loan for Public Works Extraordinary there is no indication whatever that the Colony is in a bad way financially. We are merely about to do what would be done in similar circumstances—and in every country in the world. So far from the Colony being in a bad condition financially I am of opinion that when due provision is made, as it should be made, for Public Works Extraordinary by a loan, the Colony will be in a better and a sounder position financially than it has ever been. But assuming for the sake of argument, although I do not admit it for a single moment, that the unofficial members are correct in their estimate of the financial position, what shall I then say of their action? They say in fact, here is a magnificent Colony going to wreck and ruin, and we must try and do something to save it. All this is very dramatic, but it is all wrong. It is a simple by-product of official salaries. A what amount will this reduction given them with save the Colony from financial ruin? Your Excellency will scarcely credit me when I tell you that the amount which this heroic remedy will place at their disposal for the salvation of the Colony will fall far short of the modest sum of \$50,000. The gross amount of the increase in salaries granted under the general scheme in 1891 was \$31,987. If this increase is taken away, the 1891 of making remittances at 4 1/2, the drawing of pay will be left at 4 1/2, and pensions at 4 1/2 to the dollar, which were withdrawn conditionally on the ground of this increase when the increase was granted, will as a matter of course have to be restored. I cannot state the extent to which the apparent gross saving will thereby be reduced, but it will be very considerable, and it is probable that the net saving would not exceed \$5,000 per annum; so that, according to that, the Colony is sliding down a steep slope towards financial ruin, and its final course is to be arrested by the immediate reduction of certain salaries and the consequent saving of \$5,000 per annum. What there ever a more important and lame conclusion? I am almost tempted to ask, can they really be in earnest? True, your Excellency intends to effect certain economies in salaries when opportunity offers by the occurrence of vacancies, but why? Because you consider the Colony is on the road to ruin? Not at all, but because you consider, as you have more than once stated, that the Civil Service is over-manned and the clerical service in some instances overpaid; and because wasteful and excessive expenditure is going on in various directions, and you will, at the earliest possible moment, without being guilty of a breach of good faith or without prejudice to your interest, effect retrenchment. But if your Excellency concerned in the view which has been taken by the unofficial members of the financial position of the Colony what would your duty be then? Could you, sir, be content with the proposed reduction of certain official salaries producing only a saving of \$5,000 per annum? Would you have considered you had done your duty when you had trundled this mop in the face of the Niagara of impending catastrophe? Certainly not. You would find it your duty to apply the most effective and business-like measures. Obviously the effective remedy would be to recast our whole expenditure and revise the whole scheme of our taxation and to consider whether some class of the community were not bearing a disproportionately light share of the general burden. I do not say that the necessity for such action may never arise, but I do most emphatically deny that it has arisen or that there are any indications that it is impending or near at hand, and if unfortunately it should arise your Excellency will meet it with measures which will be at once both equitable and adequate. We have heard a good deal lately about giving the unofficial element a larger share in the government of the Colony, but those who favour that view cannot but deplore the action taken by the unofficial members on this occasion, for assuredly whatever else it may betoken, it does not betoken any marked capacity for administration. They have in the first instance misjudged the financial position, and they have in the second instance been content to suggest a remedy which would be utterly inadequate if their judgment of the position were correct. It is almost superfluous for me to add that they could not possibly have chosen a more inopportune time for their ill-omened declaration. We are just about to go on the market for a loan, and their erroneous estimate of the position of the Colony is eminently calculated to prejudice the credit of the Colony. If our loan is floated on less advantageous terms than would otherwise have been obtainable, the Colony will have to thank the unofficial members for it. I can only hope, sir, that the facts and figures I have quoted may serve in some measure to avert the natural consequences of their ill-considered action. It is my desire to treat the unofficial members with all possible courtesy and respect, but I would have done wrong had I allowed that to interfere with my discharge of an imperative public duty, and there is no escape from the conclusion that in proposing the extreme step of reducing certain official salaries

they have made a proposal which as they have said themselves can be justified only by their conviction that the finances of the Colony are in a condition to call for such reduction and which at the same time would have been indubitably inadequate had their conviction been well founded. At the same time in so doing they have made a serious tactical blunder and they have done what in them lay to act as a singularly inopportune juncture in such a manner as to injure the credit of the Colony. For the reasons I have stated the Government will vote against the amendment.

Hon. C. P. Chater—I have listened with very great interest to the remarks of the hon. Colonial Secretary and there are one or two points which I should like to address the Council upon. The first one is the statement in his speech to the effect that the salaries of the officials having been decided upon by the Secretary of State the officials were not going to reduce their salaries until the Secretary of State decided otherwise. A second or two previous to the speech of the hon. Colonial Secretary the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce read out the very words of Lord Knutsford, wherein he distinctly states that the salaries were on the understanding that they should be reconsidered year by year, that they should be reconsidered at the end of each year for the following year. I contend that it is exactly what we have been doing. I contend that at the meeting of the Finance Committee these salaries were reconsidered and the majority in that Finance Committee decided that they should be reduced. The next point, which I would like to refer to with regard to what the hon. Colonial Secretary has said as to the future of the colony. He has told us that the shipping of the port has increased and will probably eclipse anything which hitherto has been the case here. He has furthermore gone into many details and drawn a very rosy picture indeed of the prospects of this colony. No man, I am sure, would be better placed than I to see that picture realised, but at the same time I look upon the facts and figures. He has given us a large number of figures and I have not been able to follow them up as closely as I should like, but I take what he has given us in the draft estimates for 1893, and I will first deal with the revenue. There the revenue for 1891 is given as \$2,010,000, for 1892 \$1,932,000—a decided falling off—and that of 1893 is estimated at \$1,906,000. Upon these figures I say that the revenue since 1891 has fallen off. But I go further, sir. The figures given for 1893 of \$1,906,000 are merely an estimate. He has taken the trouble to say that it is a very true estimate, as true as can be. The Colonial Secretary—Cautious, I said.

Hon. C. P. Chater—But I contend that these estimates are very seldom, if ever, realised, and who can tell that this sum, which is less than 1891, and considerably less than 1892, will be realised? I don't think, sir, though I sincerely hope that it will be. The next thing I come to is the expenditure. There, again, in the same draft estimates which have been handed to us I find the expenditure in 1891 to be \$1,419,000, in 1892 \$2,455,000, and in 1893 to be \$2,316,000. But, sir, in the figures before you, take into calculation the amount included for public works extraordinary, for that is an item which you can raise or lower as you please. You have for public works extraordinary \$81,000 in 1891, \$680,000 in 1892, and what have you for this year—\$417,000. Take off the expenditure for public works extraordinary and you have the ordinary expenditure in 1891 \$1,468,000, in 1892 \$1,773,000, and the estimate for 1893 \$1,890,000, which is more than either 1891 or 1892. Then again, sir, I have not been a great time on this Council, but in the short while I have been here I scarcely recollect a single meeting where we have not had financial minutes put before us by your Excellency. These are the estimates for 1891, but how much more has to be paid I cannot guess, but that we have a meeting of the Finance Committee after the salaries of what they were in 1891. There is one other point which my hon. friend has reminded me of. The hon. Colonial Secretary has reminded me of the \$50,000 and said that surely \$50,000 was not worth the unofficial members higgling about. But, sir, that is not all. We have asked that certain other items be reduced and putting them altogether it will amount to a large sum.

The question was then put to the vote, the item being carried by the U-official majority. The whole of the Estimates were similarly carried.

The Council adjourned until the 14th Dec.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Paris buromer is 4 1/2 feet 5 inches high. Germany's baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise.

The Prince of Montenegro is showing symptoms of mental trouble.

Ireland there are 40,000 mud cabins considering of but a single room.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railways at a rate and a half.

The century of the passage of the first divorce law in France has just occurred.

The German troops in East Africa are to be reinforced with 7,000 additional soldiers.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is on sale throughout Holland, under the title "De Neger Hut."

The French War Office has provided for the enrolment of between 6,000 and 7,000 bicyclists in war.

Some of the houses in Berlin are numbered with luminous figures, which are easily visible at night.

Slavery prevails all over Madagascar. There is no limit to it. Families can be sold into slavery for debt.

In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of liquor; it must be dispensed at cost.

A monument to Millet has been unveiled at Cherbourg, France, with great ceremony, and is pronounced a fine work of art.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland formerly Mrs. Blair, is engaged in a newspaper with her stepson, the present Duke.

A railroad 100 miles long is soon to be built across the Caucasus Mountains—the inhospitable Caucasus" of the ancients.

A promising lad was taken to the Cardiff Infirmary not long ago to be relieved of fifty-three marbles which he had swallowed for "kicks."

A combined piano and organ is the invention of a Manchurian musician, who is to send one of the instruments to the World's Fair.

In Paris the authorities are endeavoring to put a stop to the bogus picture sales, constantly occurring, and at which many are swindled.

The proportionate number of blinks in Russia is nearly double that of France, while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.

It is officially announced in Spain that the new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, covering trade in the Antilles, is irrevocable to Spanish industries.

The Krupps have sent an agent to investigate the quality of iron-ore deposits in Labrador, whence they hope to get a cheaper supply than they now obtain in Spain.

France has a population of 38,218,003, comprising about 10,000,000 families, and of these 2,000,000 couples have no children, while 2,000,000 have only one child each.

Mr. Gladstone is threatened with lenticular cataract of the eye that was injured by a missile at Chester in July last; but the disease has thus far made only slight progress.

A firm of women tea merchants in London owns in Ceylon an estate on which only women are employed as tasters, blenders, packers, etc. It takes women to get up a tea.

According to intelligence received at Marseilles from Aden, the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is again increasing, owing to the high prices now offered for slaves.

The Pope is receiving numerous letters from prelates throughout Europe playing that Columbus shall be beatified. The letters have been referred to the Congregation of Rites.

A report comes from Kifir that the Government has purchased a railway in the south western part of Russia, and that the formal transfer will take place on January 1st.

A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin. It is used for postal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris to be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes.

A receptacle for claret jars has been erected in Kensal Green Cemetery, London. It is a handsome structure of Caen stone, decorated with classical and very royal carvings.

A curious circumstance, says the New York Tribune, in connection with the recent epidemic of cholera at Hamburg, was the departure of all the birds from the city a few days prior to the outbreak.

At the opening of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway a curious Moslem rite was observed. Three sheep were slaughtered and their blood sprinkled on the rails before the first train was allowed to proceed on its journey.

Amir Fasha has written to the London Times that his eyes and his general health are suffering from the climate of the sunny Isle of Ceylon, where he has lived as an exiled prisoner since his failure to secure the independence of Egypt from British domination.

The thrifty Scotchmen who manage the affairs of the town of Paisley recently discovered a new means of turning an honest penny to the town's benefit. They have leased the public street lamp-posts to an advertising firm to be fitted up with frames for the display of advertising posters.

While the same tariff system on the Hungarian State railways has proved to be an excellent thing for the people, it is not an unworldly evil, for now the Minister of Finance asks for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to pay for the extra cars, locomotives, and tracks to accommodate the increased traffic.

There are now over 100,000 Jews in the Holy Land. The Jewish population there at present is larger than it has been at any other time since the end of the first century of the Christian era. Nearly four-fifths of them all have gone thither from other countries within the last few years.

Some English newspaper women who wanted to find out whether the people who sing in the London streets were a good living or not, put on a disguise and, taking a guitar, went out to try it for themselves. After singing and playing for an hour and a half they had collected 7s 4d. And they were only amateurs at that, and with no previous experience in playing the people.

In the intensity of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule, and Irishmen's efforts to possess their native land, the fact that Scotchmen too, are with equal earnestness, but perhaps with less demonstrative enthusiasm, engaged in a similar cause, is apt to be pretty generally overlooked, except when some especially significant turn of affairs brings it up for the moment. Scotland wants Home Rule, and Scotchmen are working for it, and have been for a number of years, and never more earnestly than now.

"We'll have the land that bore us, As our fathers had before us," is a motto which a traveller saw a few weeks ago worked out in evergreens across the wall of a country school in Sutherlandshire.

DRAPERS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address: HENRY CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kensington Park, London, S.W., Eng.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AND MILITARY SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB and THE 1ST BATTERY SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

(By the courtesy of Lieut-Colonel RAVENHILL, assisted by THE HONGKONG REGIMENT. (By the courtesy of Lieut-Col. BARROW), THE ASIATIC ARTILLERY. (Squad from H.M.S. "IMPERIEUSE," (By kind permission of Capt. J. M. McQUHAR), THE HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. (By the courtesy of Capt. J. MacCALLUM), THE VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL, (By the courtesy of the HEAD MASTER, Mr. W. BRADWOOD).

Presided over by H.E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G. and under the distinguished Patronage of Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., and Commodore BURY PALISER, R.N.

TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), the 2nd December, 1892.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Commencing 9 o'clock prompt.

The splendid Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play selections during the evening.

(By kind permission of Lieut-Col. RAVENHILL and OFFICERS of the Regiment.)

The performance will include EXERCISES on the Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, and Vaulting Horse. EXHIBITIONS OF LIGHT, Middle and Heavy weight Boxing, Single Stick, Quarterstaff, Rapier, Foil, Brogue, and Fencing. Indian Club Swinging, Dumb-bells and Musical Drill.

INDIAN WRESTLERS, PANTH WRESTLING, STATUE DANCE, HORNPOLICE, THE CLOWN ACROBATS, BOB AND NABOB, MARVELLOUS CONTORTIONS, by an UNIQUE GYMNASTIC HUMANUS, etc.

Concluding with A NIGHT ATTACK ON A BRITISH BIVOUAC on the March to Cabul. (Camp fire Songs—Mountain Airs, Realistic Indian Guerilla Warfare, Repulse of the Afghans, After the Battle).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
Back Seats 1.00
Soldiers and Sailors 50

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Tickets may also be obtained from Staff Sergt. J. TENNANT, Instructor to the Club, and from Members of the Committee.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. The Company's Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1185]

DILIGENTIA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1187]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1188]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. R. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers, the TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoining the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager. Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST. (Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the skill of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager. [166]

FOR WINTER WEAR.

HAND-SEWN, PORPOISE-HIDE, CALF and PATENT LEATHER WALKING and DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.

HAND-KNIT WORSTED and CASHMERE SOCKS in DARK STEEL, NAVY BLUE and BLACK.

SHOOTING and CYCLING STOCKINGS.

SPARKENHOE-HYGENIC UNDERCLOTHING.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 15, Praya Central, Hongkong. [162]

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Telegraphic address, "EXCELSIOR" Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. TELEPHONE No. 35.

TARIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person \$ 3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room 4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person 60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room 100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day \$ 2.50
Sitting-room by the Month 25.00
Extra Bed-room by the Day 2.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month 20.00
Bed and Breakfast 2.50
Breakfast 0.75 Chinese Servants by the Day 0.15

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to RESIDENTS and VISITORS at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel, Hongkong, 13th October, 1892. [1018]

LEVY HERMANOS.

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of latest NOVELTIES suited for Seasonable presents.

Also arrived, by French Mail Steamer Yarra, the principal of this Firm, bringing a fine assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, newest designs and most elegant ever seen in Hongkong.

LEVY HERMANOS, 10, Queen's Road Central, Opposite Telegraph Company. Hongkong, 26th November, 1892. [1174]

LEVY HERMANOS.

IMPORTERS of JEWELLERY and DIAMONDS in great variety by every Mail, fresh consignments of latest Novelties from Europe.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, and WATCHES of all kinds. Handsome TIME-PIECES, and all kinds of Optician's Goods.

LEVY HERMANOS, 10, Queen's Road Central, Opposite the Telegraph Company's Office. Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. [924]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the Highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Valjoux and Sohm's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and GUNGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [933]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Large Hardware SHOP, No. 24, Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by Dakin Bros. of China, Limited. Also, Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor of above. Apply to DAKIN, CRITCHFIELD & Co., LTD., Victoria Dispensary. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892. [741]

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD (lately occupied by Dakin Bros.). OFFICES in No. 4, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. Gilman & Co.). NO. 3, PEDDER'S HILL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 16th November, 1892. [1019]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1892.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED), Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892.

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